

**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;**

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS

THE Steamship
"OCEANIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, and
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th December,
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and the same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$25.00
To San Francisco and return, } available for 6 months.....	393.75
To Liverpool	325.00
To London.....	330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.	

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or

discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company.
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd November. 1930

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1890, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

through Blue or Laing lined for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States. via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows :—

To San Francisco,.....	\$225.00
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To San Francisco and return, }	393-75
available for 6 months..... }	
To Liverpool.....	125 00

To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.

the day previous to sailing; Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco in the

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 201 Grand Street, New York.

NO. 307, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hankow, 10th December. 1880. [1]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, LONDON.

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS,
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

**GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.**

**THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.**

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 19th day of January, 1890, at 10 A.M. the Company's Steamship

"BAYERN," Captain J. Mergell, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m.
Specie and Parcels are not to be sent on Board.

They must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 21st December, 1859.

quiet, proceeded to ransack the room, carrying away with them the bracelets mentioned above and a lot of opium and opium smoking utensils. The unfortunate woman was afterwards discovered, and taken to the Hospital, where she died the following afternoon. The police are entirely without a clue, but the relatives of the deceased are suspected of instigating the crime, as she was in receipt of some \$15 a month from the family property, which amount would be divided amongst the rest if she died. In any case, the commission of a daring outrage in the very centre of our city, under the walls of our Police Station, is extremely significant.

Last night two men went into No. 18 Lyndhurst Terrace under the same pretence—that of wanting to rent a room, and on being admitted seized the inmates by the throat, threatening them with dire consequences if no money was forthcoming. The man, however, made such a row that they ran away and were arrested. Mr. Wodehouse remanded them, to-day.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the third ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the office of the Company, 5, Stanley Street, Hongkong, on Monday, the 30th December, 1889, at 3 o'clock p.m.:

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1889.

The net profit for the year, after writing off \$3,207.93 for depreciation, is \$4,373.89, which is carried to Profit and Loss Account in further reduction of the losses upon the first year's working.

During the current year the Capital of the Company was increased from \$30,000 to \$100,000, as sanctioned at a meeting of Shareholders held on the 20th July, and confirmed at a meeting on the 6th August.

The extensions and improvements then contemplated are now being carried out.

The herd of cattle is in excellent health and the produce of the Farm continues to give satisfaction.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Patrick Manson on his departure from China resigned his seat at the Board. Mr. Granville Sharp and Mr. J. D. Humphreys retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The annual accounts have been audited by Mr. A. S. Gower, who has left the Colony.

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

Hongkong, December 27th, 1889.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889.

Assets.	
Cash in hand.....	\$ 10,561.90
Fixed Deposits with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,000.00
Cattle	20,330.64
Property, Farm Lots 18, 19, 25, & 28	27,495.29
Cow Houses, Stables, &c.	8,000.00
Butter-making Machinery, and other Dairy Utensils	2,750.00
Furniture	235.02
Fodder on hand	127.10
Remittances for Cattle	1,654.78
Accounts Receivable at date	3,120.00
Profit and Loss Account	5,228.65
\$100,000.00	
Liability.	
Capital, fully paid-up	\$100,000.00
\$100,000.00	
WORKING ACCOUNT.	
To Balance forward from last year.....	\$ 9,602.54
" Maintenance	10,698.20
" Wages	7,059.49
" Charges	2,063.16
" Interest	1,717.88
" Bad Debts	144.03
" Auditor's Fees, Stock, Building Expenses for improvements on "Farm,"	3,207.93
\$ 35,443.23	
By Proceeds of Produce	30,197.83
" Transfer Fees	16.75
" Balance to Profit and Loss Account	5,228.65
\$ 35,443.24	

E. & O. E.

E. W. Maitland, Secretary.

I have compared the above Statement with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and have found the same in accordance therewith.

A. S. GARRETT, Auditor.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1889.

NORTH BORNEO NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sandakan, 6th December, 1889.

I was not far wrong when I asserted that a private individual was at the bottom of the so-called revolt of Pangasinan-Laut in Davao Bay, and that that individual was without a doubt Captain A. H. Rohrbach, the manager of the Davao Bay Trading Company, Limited, of Hongkong, who was convicted of "cheating" the Pangasinan and also of "criminal negligence" in keeping his accounts and sentenced to pay the Pangasinan \$77 damages, besides forfeiting \$150 as a fine to Government. His application for appeal has been dismissed on all grounds, and it may be noted that this is the gentleman who made a point of "his experience of natives" in the Davao Bay Company's prospectus to which I called attention at the time.

Pangasinan Laut is being tried for "treason," the prosecution is being conducted by Mr. G. Hewitt, the Resident of Davao Bay, and the defence by the Resident of the Interior, Judge of the Gold Fields, Protector of Coolies, Resident of the Sessions Court, Minister of Agriculture and British consular-agent, all rolled into one in the person of Mr. W. B. Pryer, before Mr. L. P. Beaufort, Captain R. D. Burton, Magistrate, and Hadji Arabine.

The steamer *Tai yuen*, which left Hongkong for Australia on the 21st inst., called at Sandakan on her way, the time taken on the run to this port was only four days and four-and-a-half hours. She brought as passengers Rajah Francis, C.O. of Balambangan, Mr. Hunter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai B.K., who has come to "spy out the nakedness of the land," and Mr. E. E. Abrahamson. The party proceeded to the Kinabatangan River and inspected some of the Tobacco estates owned by Hongkong companies. A good deal of sport in the shape of crocodiles and wild pigs was specially provided for His Highness and party by an accommodating Providence.

Mr. E. E. Beaufort, the newly-arrived Government Secretary, is very seriously ill from overwork; he is a man who has shown great capacity in performing the numerous and diverse duties

imposed upon him. His place has been temporarily taken by Mr. Stewart, the gentleman who lately distinguished himself by wrongfully arresting Mr. Milne, and from whose career here one would have thought him to be the last person to fill a post requiring so much discretion and ability. Why not appoint the Agricultural Minister or borrow the *Hongkong Telegraph's* famous office goat?

On the night of the 7th inst., a serious "amok" took place on the estate of The Labuk Planting Co., Limited. It appears that two Malay coolies who had run away from the estate were brought back by their overseer, late at night, when one of the men, who had a heavy knife, suddenly drew it and before anything could be done killed two people who were sleeping, and mortally injured another. Mr. Van Male, the manager of the estate, rushed out with a revolver and promptly shot and killed one native, who had done nothing in particular, and also shot the "amoker" who attacked him, four times in various parts of the body and thus ended his short and interesting career. The matter is under investigation.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Wenchow oranges, owing to a small crop, are rather dearer than usual, about \$1.50 or \$1.60 per 100 cabbies. Six or seven hundred tubs of them left for Tientsin by one of the last steamers from Shanghai.

Over 80 boxes of silk textile fabrics from the Imperial manufactories at Soochow and Hangchow, enveloped in yellow paper and carefully sealed, were carried in through the Sih-wa Gate on 4th December for use in the Palace.

The ex-Empress returns to Peking on 28th December from the Summer Palace, where the Emperor and Empress have been in the habit of paying her visits every five days. She returns to the Summer Palace in the early spring of 1890.

The Taiwo, Shun-Chiu and Chen-t'eh Gates at Peking, which were destroyed by fire some time ago, were ordered to be rebuilt, but wise men have pronounced that next year will be a very unlucky year to commence any kind of building. This being the case the first bench was laid on the 18th day of last moon. As long as it was commenced this year they can go on with it without its being unlucky.

We hear that the high officials of Peking are divided into two opposite camps on the railway question, one party advocating a foreign loan to be gradually extinguished, the other maintaining that to go outside China for the capital would be a grave mistake. We do not expect to know what resolution will be come to, until Chang Chih-tung has taken up his post as Eicery of the Two Lake provinces, and conferred with Li Hui-chang on this important subject.

The price of gold at Peking has been of late years about Tls. 23 per ounce. About a month ago the price went down suddenly to about Tls. 21, owing to the arrival of a high official's family at Peking with a great store of gold ornaments, which they were in haste to convert into money for the purchase of land and houses. After the northern rivers have become ice-locked for the winter, there is a rise in gold, owing to the great demand for it among merchants who find it much more convenient to take up-country for their wholesale purchases than the baser metals.

Salvage operations are in progress at the Pescadores at the scene of the wreck of the three steamers *Hinghai*, *Waili* and *Wailing*. A quantity of machinery went to the bottom of the sea on those occasions, and the Governor of Formosa is now trying to get the *Hinghai* king has brought to Tamsui two iron anchors, eight beams of foreign wood are already recovered. Mr. Cotrell has left the Formosa Railway service. He received a gratification of five months' pay and his passage, amounting in all to Tls. 2,000. The progress of the railway is much delayed by heavy rains.

Mr. Tow, in charge of the Government sulphur mine at Tientsin, which imports its sulphur from Formosa, has moved the Tientsin District Magistrate Sun to issue a proclamation against the illicit import from Japan of this mineral, which is a government monopoly. The proclamation threatens smugglers that the law against clandestine sale of munitions of war will be enforced. The Taotai of Nan-shan-chow, Shao-chow, and Lien-chow, has gone on the war path against the Yao aborigines of Kuangtung, who have given much trouble by their *razzias* lately, killing several of the Chinese settlers on various occasions and burning their farms.

Tarbagatay is a province in Mongolia, bounded on the N. and W. by the Russian possessions, on the E. by Kobdo, and on the S. by Ill and Outer Kansu. When the frontier was defined in 1882, the post of *Tai-tsing* or Military Assistant Government was abolished, and the Governor became known as *Ill-fu-tu-tung*, or Lieutenant-Governor for the Tartar-general of Ill, or Chinese Turkistan. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Orkhang, impressed with the necessity of fortifying the capital against a possible invasion, has memorialised the Emperor requesting that the Provincial Treasury of Kansu should supply funds for the strengthening of the defences, and Yang Ch'ang-chün, Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu, has received orders to do so.

By the death of Li Ch'ang-loh, Commander-in-chief of Chihli, China loses a distinguished general. The late *Li-fu*, who was a native of Anhui, conducted victorious campaigns against the T'ai-ping rebels in Kiangsu, Fokien, Honan, and Chihli. He held command, after the rebellion, first in Hupoh, then in Honan, and last of all in Chihli, in all of which provinces he discharged his duties with conscientious devotion. Li Hui-chang in repaying his debt to the Emperor submitted that special posthumous honours should be paid to him, and on 14th December appeared an Edict ordering that memorial temples should be erected to him in Anhui and in the above-named provinces in which he fought, and that his son on obtaining his majority should be admitted to an audience of the Emperor.

In a Decree, dated the 21st of last moon, it stated that there were a number of members of the Six Boards, who neglect to go to their respective Boards and attend to their regular duties, and some who only went about once in two months. The Emperor therefore orders that in future all the members of the Board must go to their respective Yamen once a day to transact the various affairs of state and that they must not be slack in attending to their duties. The same Decree petitions the Throne that the Government granaries in the Hupoh province should be opened and the contents given to the poor people, who are suffering from want. The Emperor in his reply stated that: "I gave this province some time ago the sum of Tls. 100,000 in order to relieve its sufferings, and now I sanction, Censor Yü's petition, and the Viceroy and Governor are ordered forthwith

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

NOVELTIES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

NEW YEAR.

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THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 24th December, 1889.

to comply with this Decree, and distribute the grain to the poor and needy.

So many Manila lottery prizes have fallen to Amoy of late, that there is a boom in lottery tickets, of which an ingenious gentleman from Foochow lately took advantage in the following way. He started an establishment called the Great Japanese Lottery Agency, selling tickets, divided into ten parts like Manila tickets, at the low price of 10 cents each. The big prize was to be \$800, and others in proportion. Mr. Ch'eh, of the Kin Shun Li hong, thought this a promising speculation, and planned to the extent of five tickets. He gained the first prize, and was very much elated as he was contemplating immediate matrimony, which in China is elsewhere, perhaps more than elsewhere, is a luxury which must be paid for. Ch'eh went duly round to cash his prize-ticket, but the Great Japanese Lottery Agent put him off with various subterfuges until he had made good his escape to Foochow. Poor Ch'eh has no legal redress, as the law of China severely forbids any dealing in lottery tickets of any kind.

Cotrell, a foreign railway engineer, who was last year recommended to H. E. Liu Ming-chuan by the English Consul and Mr. Matheson at Taiwan, was engaged on their recommendations. His Ex. Liu Ming-chuan proclaims that Cotrell had been in Formosa for many months as superintendent, yet he was not diligent, nor were his abilities great regarding the making of tunnels and of building railway bridges, and that when this despatch reached the Railway Managers, Cotrell should be dismissed. As Cotrell was engaged under an agreement, he remonstrated with Mr. Matheson, and declared he was entitled to his salary to the expiration of his agreement, besides the expenses of his passage home. Matheson therefore petitioned Governor Liu, stating that he was sorry that he did not recommend a good man, although he was anxious to do so, and he therefore paid Cotrell Tls. 2,000 out of his own pocket, hoping that the Governor would not be angry with him for recommending a better man. Governor Liu, in his reply, said he would refund the money to Matheson, but that he must be more careful in future in selecting his men.

There is for sale at the drug stores at Peking a very popular preparation for the blacking of those beards and mustaches that have turned grey through old age. The other day an old man, whose young and lovely concubine was wont to jeer him for his grey beard, went to a drug store and purchased a bottle of the famous beard-blackening mixture, with the determination of transforming himself into a juvenile-looking appearance, and thereby winning the affections of his precious "No. 2." Being instructed by the apothecary that he must daub his beard with the mixture at night and then wash it over a fire, when the beard would become jet black the next morning, he proceeded to comply, with the instructions. The daubing was artistically and successfully done, but while the beard was being dried, it accidentally caught fire, and the quondam reverend-looking old man was transformed into a beardless senile woman. The mortified lover was about to rush to the apothecary's to seek vengeance for his disfigurement, but remembering that his grief was brought on solely by himself, he had to swallow his rage, and become a butt for the jests of his friends and the ridicule of the street. The good-fellow, who in attempting to rejuvenate himself, was transformed into a senile woman instead.

At Amoy twenty or thirty years ago even the richest merchants never thought of wearing silk or satin, or eating expensive dinners. For many, even parsimonious, was the order of the day among the islanders. The change came when two rival committees for organising idol processions, first sent to Shanghai and Foochow in 1875 for silk attire for the actors in the theatricals, which accompany these functions, dear to the Southern mind. Next came the establishment of the "Yüeh-lai" bank by Chinkiang capitalists. The bank clerks were all silk-garbed masters to a man, and the employees of the native banks, "Hoh Hing," "Hoh K'i," "K'ing and Chi Shien," not to be outdone, also started in the dual line. There were still no silk piece goods shops at Amoy, but these goods could be obtained through the post office. In 1881 a revolution was brought about in the dress of the fashionable by the establishment of stores which dealt in silks and satins as well as imported foreign cottons and woollens. During the French blockade of Formosa, when Amoy became a rendezvous of numerous wealthy Chinese officials, a number of Shanghai peddlers reaped a rich harvest by carrying round Ch'ang-sung silk dress materials on poles slung on their shoulders. The goods traded in like and customs' duties, though, being thus sold in dribbles. A powerful company of Ch'ang-sung and Soochow traders has now been started to compete with the peddlers, and is also making good profits; thus, alas! is the Spartan simplicity of the Amoyites a thing of the past.

Intimations.

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The candidates at the military examination have taken to imitating their civilian confreres in introducing extraneous and unauthorized aids to success—a most difficult and elaborate matter to effect. In Chin, one of these gentlemen was discovered with a con- tinuance which gave him material assistance in the ordeal of raising the heavy stone, and unfairly made him appear to be gifted with abundance of the muscular strength which the military authorities now set more store by than skill in the old-fashioned horse and foot archery. It consisted in a stout strap round his right thigh, thence passing over his shoulders and hanging down to his feet, (probably under his trousers) which gave him such leverage that, until the water dropped, and the stone appeared, his Herculean feats were the wonder of the examiners and the envy of all his competitors.

In Shao-hsing fu, Chekiang, near from the four regular classes of the people—the literati, agriculturists, artificers, and merchants—live a despised race, like the *Ellas* of Japan, known as the *to min*. These are the descendants of the adherents of the ill-fated insurgent chieftain Ch'eh Yu-liang, who struggled unsuccessfully with the brilliant condottiere Chu Yuan-chang, founder of the Ming dynasty, and was vanquished and slain by him in 1363 in a decisive battle on the Poyang lake. This outcast race live in their own settlements, and do not intermarry with the rest of the Chinese. Debarred from following more honourable callings, the men become play-actors, and the women execute menial duties at weddings, funerals, &c. One of these men, an actor, lately discovered that his wife was a great deal too intimate with a butcher, and on the night of 4th December he burst in the butcher's window and led away his wife by force, the butcher making good his escape from the outraged husband. The butcher was too big a man for him to thrash, and moreover he was a poor parish, and therefore it was not likely that he could get the Chinese to take his part; so he armed himself with a horn, pretended to be mad, and all that night and next day serenaded the butcher with the full power of his lungs. The neighbours at last intervened, and arbitration was resorted to; the butcher finally "paying an indemnity—a string of 1,000 copper cash.

The *Shin Pao* of 13th December, in a leader on the recent Imperial Edict enjoining greater economy in the administration of the various State departments, makes the following suggestions for retrenchment and reform.

1.—*The Army*.—The standing army of China should be kept in a higher state of efficiency. "The land forces," says Meyer, using almost the words of the *Shin Pao's* editorial, "are an absolutely effete organisation, discharging the duties of elementary garrisons and local constabulary, but dispersed; on all occasions when active service is required, by the so-called *braves*, or irregulars, enlisted and discharged according to circumstances." If the country has to pay for the support of a regular army, it should not have to resort to this expedient, whenever a war breaks out. Millions of taels are expended in the equipment of cannon and "lances," which are distributed among the various *ying* of the Banner for the Manch'oe, Mongol, or Chinese, and of the Green Standard, or Chinese provincial forces, who are all instructed to kill and maim themselves with the use of these arms of precision; but the number who become expert continues infinitesimally small. This year we are buying German rifles, next year we may be buying French cannon, and next perhaps British or American. Comparatively with our enormous outlay on these weapons, there is going on a vast expenditure on our own *Arse-nals*. This is burning the candle at both ends, and one might well say, "If the land forces, and the army of the improvement technical skill of our workmen are worthy of belief, thus *Nih-tai* of the Shanghai Arsenal is said to have made a new kind of submarine torpedo which will blow up any ship that floats. If that is so, why must he go on buying torpedoes from abroad, thus keeping up a constant flow of China's money out of China?"

2.—*Missions abroad*.—Our Diplomatic and Consular Service costs us no small annual outlay, but we cannot grudge this expense, as through it our services our Chinese merchants are protected in foreign countries, friendly relations are maintained with those countries, and the people of China are kept informed of their politics and modes of life and thought. In addition, however, to these establishments, we maintain a number of peripatetic agents who have to travel abroad for a certain number of months and years, and collect information for our Government. This duty could be equally well-performed by our Embassies and Consulates, and the travelling agents, *yu yüan*, could be dispensed with. We might even imitate foreign countries by having Merchant-Consuls at some stations without loss of prestige or damage to our trading interests.

3.—*Official Courtesy*.—The custom of saluting every considerable official who travels up or down the Yangtsi by a *ross* of heavy

artillery from our powerful forts, and the rattle of a heavy fusillade from hundreds of rifles should be discontinued. The troops line the banks, and make a brave show with their bright uniforms and fluttering banners; but it would be surely better either to use all this powder for target practice, or to store it up for a day of need and actual warfare. If P'eng Yü-lin, a President of the Board of War, and Naval High Commissioner of the Yangtsi, can go backwards and forwards without this deafening and expensive fusillading and cannonading—in fact, has expressly forbidden it, as far as he himself is concerned,—we may be pretty certain that other officials could do without it equally well.

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Unlike many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

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A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Often times disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

SEIGEL'S OPERATING PILLS prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND MEDICINE VENDORS.

PROPRIETORS: A. J. WHITE, LIMITED, LONDON, ENG.

Today's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, 1889.

MEMBERS of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded that NOMINATIONS for the HONGKONG DERBY of 1890, CLOSE to the Clerk of the Course, at the Hongkong Club, TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 6 p.m.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1889. [1635]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 27th December, 1889. [1636]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st January.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, C. F. ROWLAND, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong.

For the COMPOTIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, CHANTREY INCHBALD, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1889. [1637]

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